The Evening Times

THE TIMES COMPANY. WALTER STILSON HUTCHINS, Pre PUBLICATION OFFICE,
THE HUTCHINS BUILDING. Subscription Rates. BY MAIL-ONE YEAR: Morning, Evening, and Sunday Morning and Sunday torning and Sunday 4.00 vening and Sunday 4.01 unday only 1.00 MONTHLY BY CARRIER: Morning, Evening, and Sunday ... Fifty cents Morning and Sunday ... Thirty-five cents Evening and Sunday Thirty-five cents

CIRCULATION STATEMENT. The circulation of The Times for the W Sunday, December 17.

Monday December 18.

Tuesday, December 19.

Wednesday, December 20.

Thursday, December 21.

Friday, December 22. Saturday, December 23..... Duily average (Sunday, 20,871, excepted) ... 42,235

The Advertisers' Guarantee Company, of Chicago, hereby certifies that it has, by its expert examiners, proven and attested the circulation of THE THES, of Washington, D. C. The daily average PAID circulation for the month of November, 1892, was 40,008 copies.

This is guaranteed to the advertisers of the country by a bond of 859,000 in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, deposited with the Northwestern National Bank of Chicago.

ADVERTISERS GUARANTEE COMPANY, By J. R. MASON, President.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 26, 1899.

The Victims of the Maine.

All that is mortal of the brave men who perished in the battleship Maine disaster is again on American soil and the bodies of the unidentified dead will be reinterred in Arlington on Thursday. It is a sad homecoming, especially for those who were kin to the honored dead.

But, as this is a season for thoughtful sentiment the obscopies over the men of the Maine may carry a most impressive lesson to an observing nation. This incident may, through a certain suggestive association of ideas, teach an appreciation of battlefields to combat an insurrection a contemptible and maudin sentiment bearing the earmarks of disloyalty, if not of treason.

It cannot but recall the death of Lawcalities.

bellion against civilization has too plainly preven that his desperation and obstina- of three editions of the same book. Such an un-American attitude has been pino treachery, knives, and bullets.

Admiral Dewey's Bear.

Admiral Dowey's black bear has arrived. It will be remembered that some devoted admirers of the victor of Manila purposed giving him such an animal. These admirers live in Bermidji, Minn., and, as the luck. less bear found, it is a long way from Minnesota to Washington, It was also a long time between drinks. When Ursus Major landed at the express office, at a late hour on Christmas Eve, he was hungry, thirsty and in a very bad temper. This condition of things is not pleasant even for a human to be done with him; how much worse for an untutored bear!

a great deal of tuss in the office befor he Money has been spent unnecessarily in

form these recent developments, for the citizens of Washington to take the matter in send the Admiral a pet elephant, and it should surround the schoolhouse, and when

many cases to say just why a song suc- type. The plan of providing a lunchroom, ceeds or a novel reaches its tenth edition. But it is generally safe to conclude that there is some element of beauty in anything which is popular, though it may be so mingled with crudities and absurdities as to set the trained artist's teeth on edge. The trouble with most popular forms of art in a civilized land is that they are compromises, hybrids, monstrosities. The untutored human brain and hand generally evolve something artistic, but when a co.nmunity is in process of development, and is trying to adapt itself to the standards of another civilization than its own, the re- to remain more or less of a mystery to sult is apt to be heartrending. We see this in the evolution of all races. The homespun goods of the pioncer American were often artistic and always picturesque. So were his simple bits of furniture. But when he-or rather his wife-became dissatisfied with the unassuming life of ploneer days, and began to wish for things which were "stylish" and "like other pcople"-in other words, when vanity and a desire for show entered into the problem. then began the nightmare era of haircloth and marble-topped tables, "fancy work," and "imitations" of all kinds. The esthetes who lusist that artistic furniture has a moral value, and is an indication of char. acter, are to some extent in the right. An imitation may be as beautiful as the original article, in its own way, and there is no disgrace in buying gilt things if one cannot afford gold; the artistic disintegration begins when one buys the imitation, not because it is pretty in it itself, but because it looks as if it cost a great deal of money.

Music, in a transition stage of civilization, suffers in much the same way as other forms of art. The folk-songs of primitive people, arising spontaneously from the experience of the singers, are almost always good; in fact, they have formed the basis of much of the classical music which we have. Even a music-hall song if written out of the real experience of the composer, and with genuine enthusiasm for the music in itself, aside from the prospect of pecuniary results, may pos-

sees the elements of a classic. The mis-chief which false forms of civilization have done to music in this country is very have had the false religious sentiment, full of caut, sensational appeals to the feelings, and skillful moneybred one of the worst music that ever bowe in the history of the world-times hade up of music-hall refrains, tunes made up of music-hall refrains, without the spice and dash of vaudeville to save them from absolute inanity. It to save them from absolute inanity. It standing only of the supposed original significance of English non-excitatue, should listen to a roll call of either the Hous: or ficially fostered popularity of these tunes has done to debase the taste of village patronymics were chosen with the view of communities: and it is to the country hamist that we ought to look for the development of folk-songs. Another thing out the striking qualities of their names, out the striking qualities of their names, out the striking qualities of their names, which has affected the development of example, there are these suggestive names. American music is social ambition of a Awater, Baker, Ball, Bankhead, Bawer, false type—the sort of ambition which kitchin, Lamb Kiuttz, Little, May, Moone, leads a village girl to prefer elaborate Newlands, Robb, Small-Sparkman, Snotsimple and beautiful Scotch and German Wheelers, and a Young. In point of num-folk-somes which are within her power, bers, if not in picturesqueness, the Repub-lican side exceeds the Bemocratic in the This is the ambition to pose as a fine mu-

whose carly romances are associated with the old tupes will like to hear them, and modern and more progressive taste will sift out the good from the bad and retain only the music which deserves to live.

A writer in "The Dentist," an English publication, has raised an alarm about the decadence of the English people in the matter of teeth. He thinks that it would be a good thing to have a dental inspection regularly in the public schools, by skilled dentists. Should this be done, there are certainly some enterprising people in this country who would advocate similar measures in American schools.

Undoubtedly, such an arrangement might be productive of some good, especially to the dentists. The tooth-carpenters fortunate enough to secure, through political inthe sturdy efforts being made on distant the teeth of all the children in the comfluence or otherwise, the job of inspecting munity would gather fat salaries, and also which draws its very breath of life from increase their practice. If such appointments could be made with absolute bonesty it would not be so had, but there are too many American cities in which the sffairs of the public schools are governed almost ton, pierced through the heart by a rebel absolutely by political influence. The opbullet and the long list of casualties that erations of the school-book trust show this. might have been much shorter if patriot- Over and over again parents have been compelled to buy their children new textbooks which they could ill afford, because Every utterance, every proclamation the later edition was the one used in the from the despicable monthpiece of the re- schools, and this when there was not the difference of a dozen words between copies cy find stimulant in the open support he some studies, of course, it is necessary to is receiving in Boston and elsewhere, have the latest authorities, as new discoveries are continually made, and earlier edfof prime aid and comfort to the enemy tions are more or less inaccurate; but it is and has had as much to do in keeping absurd to contend that a child cannot learn alive the Philippine insurrection as Fili- the first four rules of arithmetic as well and quickly from an arithmetic printed twenty years ago as from one which came from the press last week. There are no new discoveries in connection with the multiplication table. If the dental inspection were run on the

same principle as some other affairs of the public schools, it would result in untold misery to the children, needless expense to the parents and the State, and one more element of demoralization, corruption, bribry, and factional squabbling. It is anything but desirable that such things should continue any longer than is absolutely necessary. There are some very good ideas in being who knews where he is and what is connection with Government control of public affairs which have been howled down which preceded the passage of the Currenas paternalism, and if the family dentist cy bill on Monday before the holiday re-Admiral Dewey's Christmas present made bill is not a private matter, what is?

e express company do not believe this. ly practicable things that can be done, and It should be distinctly understood that are entirely within the scope of municipal Admiral Dewey has had no experience in authority. The schools should be situated menageries. There is some reason, judging in an open space, not walled in by buildings which shut out all light and air Whenever possible, a playground, large, hand. Somebody might take a fancy to well-shuded, and with well-paved walks this is impracticable, the children should be provided with a playground on the roof It is said that old-time music is coming. It would not cost much to build a parape into fashion once more, like the emilie around a flat roof and put up some sor gown and other relics of the past, which of a covering to keep off the rain and shield have been revived after the laps: of one the youngsters from the hot sun, and that or two generations. "The Beautiful Blue could be done in the most crowded city "The Battle of Prague," and A schoolroom should never—and this is im-"The Maiden's Prayer" are among the perative be so situated that the pupils "pieces" which will be rescued from ob- must study by artificial light, or in such light that they will have to strain Nobody can exactly account for the vail- their eyes. School books provided by ations of popular taste. It is imposible in the city should be printed in good, clear where the children can get good meals at cost, has worked well in some places, an might be good for all. And if it is really desirable that the Government should interest itself in the people's teeth, laws against adulteration would probably be

> Southern California's severe shocks o earthquake will undoubtedly stimulate a renewed investigation of seismic disturb ances, both of a popular and scientific character. But these phenomena promise the end of time, notwithstanding. theories that have been constructed regarding the origin and cause of earth tremblings are more or less plausible and interesting, but even though the exact reason for their occurrence could be de termined, the discovery would be of little practical value to the public; unless, indeed, they could be foretold and the people of the localities to be affected hav ample warning so that they might go up in balloons until the quake had passed.

more effective than anything else.

War Department reports show that the distress caused by the recent destructive hurricanes in Porto Rico has not been greatly diminished and that many thou sands of the islanders are yet dependen upon the charity of the American Government. While there can be not the slightest opposition to the distribution of rations to unfortunate natives, every precaution should be taken to prevent the establish ment of a permanent beggar class that is willing to subsist on the public bounty so long as the supplies are furnished. Every thing ought to be done in Porto Rico to help the people to help themselves.

State Liquor Systems.

(From the Atlanta Journal.)

South Osrolina seems disposed to exchange her State dispensary system for a local option law, which is the best plan of regulating the liquor traffic that has yet been tried. The dispensary system in South Carolina has been a failure and a fraud, and we do not wonder that the people of that State are sick of it.

POLITICAL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Picturesque Nomenciature. - When the Hon. June Gayle blows into the House from the Seventh district of Kentucky, in peals to the feelings, and skillful money-making devices; and that sentiment has of the worst music that was ped with as pfeturesque a set names as ever graced the Congressional Directory. If Macauley's traveler from New Zealand, with an under-"pieces," which she cannot play, to the grass, Stark, Underhill, Underwood, two This is the ambition to pose as a fine musician, rather than to find out what good music really is.

But for all that, there are glimmerings of musical taste, even in half-educated people, and a song which is really popular never quite loses its popularity. Hence the revival of old-time music. The people whose early romances are associated with the proper of the matter of striking names. These are intermediately and the matter of striking names. These are ione matter of striking names.

Tongue, Waters, Weaver, Weeks, White, who is colored, and Young.

The Senate is quite as notable in this regard as the House. Among the Senators with striking names that will live in history, even more because of the distinguished services of their owners than for any suggestiveness of nomenclature, are the following: Remublicans—Baker, Burthe following: Remublicans—Baker, Burthe following: the following: Republicans—Baker, Burrows, Chandler, Fairbanks, Frye, Gear, Hale, Hanna, Kean, Lodge, Peurose, two Platts, and Spooner, not to mention the Hon. Joseph Very Quaries of Wisconsin. Democrats-Bacon, Bate, Berry, Clay, Money, and Vest, to say nothing of Butler, Teller, and Turner, whose political af filiations are not very clearly defined.

St. Louis Not an Applicant.-in the sense of making an organized effort to secure it or of extending a formal invitation, St. Louis is not an applicant for the next Democratic National Convention. This statement is made on the authority of J. E. Howe, a St. Louisan who is enjoying his holiday vacation with Washing-ton relatives. Of course, St. Louis would not refuse to entertain the convention should the National Committee at its forthcoming meeting here decide that the Missouri metropolis is the best place for it, but Mr. Howe calls attention to the fact that several months ago St. Louis agreed in formal manner to help her lusty and vigorous sister. Kansas City, secure the convention in 1900 on condition that the Western metropolis of the State withdraw from the contest, which was being flercely waged a year ago among various cities of the Mississippi Valley for the honor of holding a big world's fair in 1903 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the burchase of the Louisiana Territory by Jefferson. This agreement was entered into through the several business organi-zations of the two rival cities. Acting upon it every class and organization of citizens in Kansas City have been earnest-ly devoting themselves for months to the work of securing the Democratic National Convention, and the St. Louis newspapers have been giving cordial support to the un-dertaking. Kansas City has built by popu-lar subscription one of the largest conven-tion halls in the world, and at the suggestion of Vice Chairman Stone of the National Committee, the citizens have raised a fund of \$50,000 for the committee's use in the campaign next year. At the same time it is understood that in the matter of financial guarantee Kansas City's rivals, particularly New York and Chicago, will be prepared to meet any monetary consid-eration that may be a factor in determin-ing the contest, sty that on this score at least the Missouri city can hope to have no advantage.

There Was No Objection-An inter esting feature of the House proceedings cess was taken has not yet appeared in the usually accurate "Congressional Reccould be controlled. It became necessary to some cities having the eyes of ail the chil- ord." In order to register his vote against send to the Zeological Gardens, at twelve dren in the public schools inspected, and the measure Representative C. L. Bartlett o'clock at night, to fetch someone who knew something about bears, and could pactfy the animal. The people of Bermiliji list's bill for the parent. If it is supposed said when they sent the bear to the Admiral that it was a pet, but the employes of the express company do not believe this.

Of Georgia got up from a sick bed at Mancount on Saturday last had con against the advice of his physician and risen to \$245,223,213, representing a gain came to Washington to be sworn in. Before the roll call was begun Mr. Barriett hobbled toward the Speaker's desk on crutches, and, waving his credentials at the country in the chair, informed Saturday last. The movement of circulatives of the country in the chair, informed Saturday last. The movement of circulatives of the country in the chair, informed saturday last had risen to \$245,223,213, representing a gain of about \$2,000,000 in three months.

The bonds on deposit to secure circulations when they sent the employed on the country in the chair, informed saturday last had risen to \$245,223,213, representing a gain of about \$2,000,000 in three months. o'clock at night, to fetch someone who in some cases this has resulted in an un- of Georgia got up from a sick bed at Maaugust functionary in the chair, informed that he wanted to take the oath desk with his gavel. Speaker Henderson's

> fice will be administered to the gentleman from Georgia."

Bartlett was so astonished that apparently he was unable to speak. The tall form of Leader Richardson unwound itself in the centre of the Democratic side and the Tennesseean had just puckered his lips to voice a protest against the Speaker's unusual ruling. In a jiffy General Henderson realized the break he had nade and recovering quickly from his em barrassment, said:
"The regular order will be suspended so

that the oath of office can be administere to the gentleman from Georgia." The General Henderson called Messrs Richard son and Bartlett to the chair and whisper ed this apologetic request Into their ears:
"If you gentlemen will agree to my editing
out of the record the first remark I made I shall feel very much obliged to you. My mind was on something else when I made that ruling, which, of course, was wrong, and I want to apologize to you both for it." The request was readily agreed to, and that is the reason the "Record" conless mistake. To the end of better forti-fying himself, Speaker Henderson, who had at that moment sighted Representa-tive Stallings of Alabama, standing in an aisle waiting to be sworn in, again rapped the desk vigorously and in resonant tones commanded: "The regular order will be suspended so that the oath of office can administered to the gentleman from Alabama.

Has Had His Hair Cut, Too .- As if determined to place his personal appearance in thorough harmony with the prevailing fashions of the day, against which he stood out so long and defiantly. Representative Joseph W. Bailey of Texas has had his hair cut, since he discarded his expansive and umbrageous sombrero for more modish and statesmanlike plug hat. The two events were not exactly co-incident, but the one followed the other so quickly that history doubtless will record them as synchronous. Mr. Bailey is re-ceiving the congratulations of his friends good-naturedly on his improved appear-

Protecting the Railroad. (From the Chicago Tribone.)

Since the beginning of the war the British authorities have employed an army of men in watching the railread from Cape Town to Port Elfzabeth. The road is 840 miles in length and at every quarter of a mile along the whole length a Raffir is stationed with two flags. Altogether a total of 10,000 men is employed in

Re, seing at the Hub. (From the Boston Journal.)

It is gratifying to learn that, rain or shine, war or peace, the Honourable Artillery Company of London will visit this city next June. These Englishmen are not to be turned aside easily. A little thing like war cannot disturb their effervescent spirits, jolly fellowship and gilt-edged eloquence.

One-Sided. (From the Chicago Journal.)
The Cubars are desirous that Lincle Sam keep ith with them, but they are not no particular sout keeping faith with him, as the wholesale rests for amuggling indicate, IN THE HOTEL CORRIDORS.

A. A. Seaton, of Cleveland, Ohio, is registered at the Raleigh and will remain

"I have heard some complaint from Washington folk this morning that the temperature here is very cool," said he today. "Why, when I left Cleveland yesterday the train was almost stalled in a blizzard and the mercury was just 6 degrees above zero. With the wind blowing forty-five miles an hour and snowbanks piled everywhere, I was glad enough to get into balmy weather such as you are enjoying."

"It is not generally known that the employes of Jacoba, the Lancaster clear manufacture who was arrested by the Secret Service Bureau for complicity in the recent sensational counterfeit case, have so far received no salary," said George G Griffiths, of Philadelphia, at the Shoreham today.
"When Jacobs was arrested the arrear

"When Jacobs was arrested the arrear-ages due his employes amounted to over \$3,000, and the Government officials, of course, sold the factory and contents and turned the proceeds, about \$50,000, into the United States Frenkury. The poorly paid hands clamored for their money, but it was held that every penny must be turned into the Treasury and the officials have made a decision that they cannot pay a cent of these just claims. I suppose the only thing to be done now is to have Congress appropriate the sum due these poor people and in the course of several years they may get what is due them. The provisions of the law are not always just."

James R. Kimball, of Detroit, is at the Arlington for a few days.
"We have a fighting parson in Michi-

gan who may yet claim the heavyweight championship of the world," said he this morning
"He is Rev. J. J. Axtell, and while he looks after a very respectable flock, he has whipped the e men within the month and his congregation has raised his salary and his congregation has raised his raised and his congregation has raised his raised and his congregation has raised his raised his cach time. The first victim was a saloon-keeper and of the other two, one was a bartender, and the other a profane truck-driver. His method of instilling goodness is to punch it in with the fists. All of which is commendable, if he will keep away from the lecture platform."

a. William O. Dennell, of Cheyenne, Wyo, is at the Regent for a week.

"I see that the Secretary of the Interior of the

has issued an order prohibiting Indians from leaving their reservations to travel with shows or patent medicine fakirs. This is a wise move and will work much good. I have known good, quiet red men who have wandered off at so much per week and returned penniless, disgusted, confirmed kickers, and drunkards. This move will not affect any legitimate showman, but will force the resulting the statement of the state but will force many hoodlums and quacks into painting up white men to resemble the American aborigines."

BANK CIRCULATION GROWING. The Fact Disclosed During the Re-

cent Money Stringency. A slight tendency toward the increase of national bank note circulation has been disclosed during the last few months of intense stringency. The bonds on deposit to secure circulation have risen since the 1st of July about \$4,300,000, and the total circulation has increased about \$4,000,000. It has been a slow process, and the entire

mount gained in nearly six months is less than the amount of money poured into the money market by the Treasury in anticipation of interest on the 4 per cent bonds for a single quarter.

The total circulation before the issue of the 3 per cent loans for the Spanish war touched the minimum of the last three years on April 1, 1898, when the amount was \$224,398,019. There was a net increase of about \$19,000,000 as the result of the war loan, up to January 1, 1899. The circuiation then took a downward course until July, when the amount was \$241,268,696.

The amount of 3 per cent bonds deposited
to secure circulation was more than twice
as large as the net increase, but the new

bonds were simply substituted for old classes upon which the circulation was much less profitable.

The net circulation remained almost sta-tionary for several months, but finally gained about \$2,000,000 at the beginning of October, when the exact amount was \$243,-290,128. The amount on Saturday last had

tion is retarded to some extent by the old law, prohibiting an increase to banks which have within six months reduced their circulation.

Several of the bills introduced in Congress to reform the banking system have proposed to repeal this law, among them the comprehensive bill introduced by Mr. Hill of Connecticut, and reported to the House at the last session. Such a provis-ion is not made in either of the gold stand-ard bills now pending, but Comptroller Dawes will probably suggest action on the subject by the Senate bill.

PRAISED BY A JAPANESE. United States Soldiers the Subject of

Many Encomiums. shed here today, says: MANILA, Nov. 18 .- A correspondent of

the "Manila Tribune," writing from Angeles. November 14, gives the following interview with the Japanese military attache, who had been with the American advance:

omplishing your purpose, once begun, in a dashing and irresistible marner. The dash, daring, and general intelligence of the rank and file of the American army makes them exceptional soldiers. When I first saw them ma ching along through the rain, I was greatly surprised at their unsoldierly appearance, and could not believe that they constituted a portion of the army of the

United States.
"But now that I have seen them fight

of the most capable generals in the Philip-

and that Aguinaldo's cause is hopelessly lost. What can he hope for, with the American troops forming a coadon about his wearied army? Escape seems in-

"To the mountains, inhabited by hostile savages, he cannot safely go. Gen-eral Wheaton's soldiers and the Ameri-can gunboats guard the Lingayan coast,

and he will be very fortunate if he man-ages to escape from Lucon."
"Aguinaldo has certainly played a very pretty game, but finally he has been checkmated. The final movement of the Americans against the insurgents was a well-executed one. When it is thoroughly understood by the military experts of the world they will warmly applaud it. There in some talk of Aguinaldo attempting to reach Japan. I am not at liberty to ex-press any opinion as to the reception he would receive there."

A Bargain in Needles. (From the Chicago Daily News.)

Pearl-1 just sought some needles that were
damaged by mroke.

Ruby-How could smoke damage needles?

Pearl-Well, dear, it got in the needles cyes.

AN EXHIBIT OF MINERALS. The Display in the National Museum

The National Museum has completed series of mineral specimens, models, and labels to illustrate and define the several properties or characters of all the minerals at present known to science. The series has been arranged in wall cases on the west side of Mineral Hall.

The catalogue has just been issued, also which explains the arrangement under the two general heads of chemical mineralogy and physical mineralogy, the former con sidering mainly the elements in combina-tion, and the latter treating of such physical properties as form on molecular structure, cohesion, and elasticity, mass or volume, beat, magnetism and electricity light, touch, taste and odor, and characters depending upon the resistance chemical action.

To the casual visitor, the characters de pending upon the action of light are the most interesting, and a valuable discussion of these characters is offered for their instruction. A paper on the subject, issued by the Museum, says:

"Light is the sensation produced upon the ever resulting from the excitation of a

Light is the sensation produced upon the eye resulting from the excitation of a vibratory motion by a luminous body in the particles of highly elastic impondera-ble medium called ether, which is assum-ed to pervedicall space, including the most minute pores of all matter, whether solid, liquid, or glascous.

"There vibrations are propagated in

"These vibrations are propagated in straight lines and in all directions from the luminous point. The smallest portion of light which can be separated is called a ray, and it may be considered as a combination of two vibrating motions, one of which, for the sake of convenience, may be regarded as vertical and the other horizontal.

ral itself in its purest state, and belongs not only to the mass, but to the finest par-ticle that can be mechanically divided. The essential color is determined by the color of the fine powder of the mineral, or by rubbling it on a surface of unglazed por-celsin. The color of this powder or mark is known by the streak.

This character is illustrated by a se-

ries of twenty-two minerals. To the left of each specimen is a small vial containing the powder of the mineral. It will be observed that although in many cases the essential color and that of the mineral are the same, in others the color of the streak differs from that of the mass. "The non-essential color is in general

that of the impurities contained in the mineral and, the color of the mass will differ from that of the streak; that is, the same mineral species may display seven different colors, all of which disappear is.

"This non-essential character of the color is seen in specimens of quartr and fluorite, in which the several distinct col-ors of the individual masses all disappear in the powder.

The variations in color are classed, first.

as metallic and non-metallic and all shades are referred to eight fundamental colors: tarnish, and asterism.
"Third as to the difference in color

shown for light transmitted in different di-rections through the crystal. This case of expectations. color absorption is called picochroism, and is peculiar to doubly-refracting minerals. Further, certain minerals when viewe: Further, certain minerals when viewe! under given conditions present a bluish appearance resulting

nature of the reflecting surface and the quantity or intensity of the light reflected. The kinds of lustre are: Metallic, subme-tallic, adamantine, vitreous, resinous, pear-ly, and silky. The degrees of intensity are: shining, glistening, glimme ing.

PROMOTION FOR BOTH.

Plan to Settle the Schley and Samp son Question.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26 .- A despatch pub-"With a view to effecting a prompt set-

tlement of the Sampson-Schley controversy Senator Wellington of Maryland one of Rear Admiral Schley's stanchest friends, will, as heretofore stated, introduce in the Senate a bill providing for the revival of the grade of vice admiral and limiting the number of officers to be appointed to two.

In the Sampson-Schley controvers and the price for thirty days' trial, while the cab owners in question desire free trial before purchase, because they are unwilling to buy such expensive machines without being sure that they are practically useful. "At present there is only a petroleum motor carriage and a light motor cycle in Gothenburg, both of French manufacture. I believe there is an American motor carriage usually demand one-fourth of the price for thirty days' trial, while the cab owners in question desire free trial before purchase, because they are unwilling to buy such expensive machines without motor carriage and a light motor cycle in Gothenburg, both of French manufacture. I believe there is an American motor carriages usually demand one-fourth of the price for thirty days' trial, while the cab owners in question desire free trial before purchase, because they are unwilling to buy such expensive machines without motor carriages usually demand one-fourth of the price for thirty days' trial, while the tlement of the Sampson-Schley controver-"Senator Wellington will also agree, it

is said, to the adoption by the Senate of a resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Rear Admirals Sampson and Schley. in the order named, for the victory over Cervera's fleet. Neither Rear Admiral United States.

"But now that I have seen them fight I have changed my opinion.
"There may be more freelom and less stringent discipline in the American army than in others, but in a fight a.d in enduring hardships cheerfully there is no army on the face of the earth to equal them.

"They are always pleasant, and chaff with one another, making the best of every privation under the most exasperating circumstances. I admire them from the bottom of my heart, and only wish we had 10,000 like them in the Japanese army.

"Gen. Joseph Wheeler I believe to be one of the most capable generals in the Philiporder of the most capable generals in the Philiporder of Admiral Schley will be designated in the bill reviving the grade of vice admiral, but the Senate understands that the President, when the measure becomes a law, will nominate them to be Schley's superior. This arrangement will be satisfactory to Schley's friends, as it will be satisfactory to the Administration. The President has already given his assent to it.

"It is the disposition of the Senate Navall Committee to adopt any compromise them to be schley a superior. This arrangement will be satisfactory to Schley's friends, as it will be satisfactory to the Administration. The President has already given his assent to it.

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The president is the Senate in the Schley in the Senate via the Senate, so that Sampson will be satisfactory to the Administration.

The president is the Senate in the Senate, so that Sampson will be satisfac Sampson nor Rear Admiral Schley will be

service, however, will doubtless bring pressure to bear to get the Secretary of pressure to bear to get the Navy to oppose the promotion of Ad-

the Navy to oppose the promotion of Au-miral Schley.

"In view of the fact that the Presi-dent advanced that officer, however, at the same time he advanced Admiral Samp-son, and that this action was taken with the approval of Secretary Long, it is probable their efforts are doomed to disap-pointment.

"It is expected that, following prece-dents the bill will contain a provision

dents, the bill will contain a provision that the officers appointed vice admirals under its provisions shall be retired only upon their own applications. If such a provision be not inforporated, Admiral Schley will be retired by operation of the age limit law on October 9, 1901, and Admiral Sampson on February 9, 1902."

Changing Representatives.

Changing Representatives.

(From the Indianapolis Press.)

There is entirely too much changing of Representatives in Congress for the good of the public service. Under the general custom of giving a Congressman but one, two, or, at most three, terms, the average member's usefulness is very much crippled. It takes two terms to "get the lang of the schoolhouse," and then when a man is drilled and educated to the point of efficiency be is turned down, and another raw recruit is sent to take his place.

THE CULTURE OF RICE.

Prospective Planters Watch! periments With Kinshu Seed.

There was used in the United States last ear 190,285,315 pounds of imported rice. besides the home-grown crop of 116,401,760 pounds. Of the common cereals, barley, naize, oats, rye, and wheat, the United States produced during the same period in addition to the domestic consumption. an export quantity of 24,205.469,356 pounds In the case of only one cereal, rice, the United States produced analy about one-half the amount consumed. .Qf all the others, the country produced an enormous surplus for export. This anomalous condition is due to the fact that rice; in seddition to its tropical or subtropical character, is a crop grown chiefly on wet lands, where it has hitherto been impossible to use harvesting

The crop must, therefore, be cut with a sickle, and American hand labor has been thrown into competition with the cheap la-bor of the East, a competition that has not proved profitable to the American. Under dry-land cultivation rice is a pre-

carious crop. From all these circum-stances rice cultivation in the United States has not attained in past years the full de-velopment of a prosperous industry. In 1880 a pecular prairie region extend-

ing along the coast of southwestern Louisiana was opened up by the construction of a railroad. In 1884 enterprising settlers began the development of a new system of rice culture, by which, as now perfected, the elevated and periodically dry prairie iands are flooded by a system of pumps, canals, and levels, and when the rice is about to mature the water is dained off, leaving the land dry enough for the use

ray, and it may be considered as a combination of two vibrating motions, one of
which, for the sake of convenience, may be
regarded as vertical and the other horizontal.

"A ray of light will pass through any
medium of the same density in a perfectly
straight line, but if it pass out of that
medium into another of different density
it may be disposed of in different ways,
being either transmitted, absorbed, reflected, refracted, or polarized.

"All bodies transmit light to a greater
or less degree. Among minerals the amount commercially, because the percentage of grains broken in the process of milling or preparing the grain for market was very large, and the proportion of "head rice," made up of unbroken grains, was low. The difference in wholesale price between head rice and broken rice is about 2 cents per pound. When the broken rice ran up to 40, 60, or even 90 per cent, and in the face of a close market, the whole industry was men-

represented in its several shades by five specimens of quartz.

"The color of a mineral depends upon its power of absorbing certain portions of light; that is, absorbing certain rays of the spectrum that pass through or fail upon its surface. A yellow mineral, for example, will absorb all the rays of the spectrum except the yellow; a green mineral will reflect chiefly green rays, while a white-mineral will reflect all, and a black mineral will absorb all the rays. The color, then, is the result of the mixture of those rays of light which are not absorbed. The color of a mineral is of two kinds—essential.

"The essential color is that of the mineral itself in its purest state, and belongs."

"Close market, the whole industry was menaced.

On July 1, 1898, an appropriation for the introduction of valuable seeds and plants from foreign countries, asked for by the Secretary of Agriculture in his estimates of the preceding year, became available, and no september 1, 1898, Dr. S. A. Knapp, of Louislana, was appointed as an agricultural agent, with instructions to visit Japan, investigate the rices of that country, and purchase a stock suited to meet the requirements of the American problem. The color of a mineral is of two kinds—essential.

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AUTOMOBILES IN SWEDEN Chance for American Manufactu-

rers in That Country. automobile has grown into such favor in Sweden that experts have been sent to other countries to study the new styles being made.

United States Consul Robert S. S. Bergh writes the State Department from Gothenberg as follows:

Many business men here think that the port of motor carriages into Sweden, if ence properly started, will be considerable, provided they can be made durable, neat in appearance, safe and easy to handle, and not too expensive. Cab owners, especially in Stockholm, are considering the advisability of purchasing motor carriages, and a short time ago they sent experts to Berlin White, grey, black, blue, green, yellow, red, and brown. Second, according to peculiarities in the arrangement of colors, as play of color, opsiescence, iridescence, favorable. They said that automobiles favorable. They said that automobiles which in catalogues seemed to be ideals

"The chief objection to the motor cabs with accumulators or storage batteries was that they could not make sharp enough turns. The cabs were built with the batteries placed close to the hard wheat. certain rays of light. This property is called fluorescence.

"Among minerais lustre is that character depending upon the power and manner of reflecting light, and is dependent upon the road covered with a layer of sand an inch thick they stopped helplessly. "Besides these inconveniences, common

to French and German cabs alike, it was maid that few of the carriages exhibited were of the type desired—that is, with room for from two to four passengers. Hunting wagons, motor cycles, delivery wagons, etc., for sportsmen and business houses were plentiful, but cabs were fewer, and as

rule clumsy in appearance. A German manufacturer promised, however, to remedy the faults mentioned, but it is not yet generally known whether the prospective purchasers and the manufactu-rer can agree on terms. Manufacturers of motor carriages usually demand one-fourth

riege in Stockholm, but American manufacturers ought to pay attention also to the markets in the other cities of the king-dom, especially Gothenberg and Malmo, It would be of great advantage for American firms to be represented here at once.

"Another thing of importance is electrical machinery in general, which will be in great demand as soon as the people have fully learned the value of their numerous

waterfalls. A large electric power plant will soon be built at Trollbattan. Electric railways and tramways are being planned for Gothenberg. Lund, Bjerrod, and Jonkoping. In this line, as in everything else, the Germans are always watchful. They pay close attention to details, and, if neces-sary, send experts here to study plans, etc., whereby they greatly increase their chances to introduce machinery. If it is not practi-cal for Americans to do likewise, they ould possibly employ active agents to rep resent them here. Electric motor carriag are preferred for city traffic. Those w benzine motors are said to be noisy and to emit offensive gases."

CURRENT HUMOR.

The I sual Irishman. (From the Pittsburg Telegraph.)
Two Irishmen were discussing a third.
"Is O'Shaughnessy married?" asked Michae
"No," said Patrick, "he's a bachelor."
"Indade," replied Michael, "An' has he bee
bachelor all his loife?"

A Pointed Quention. (From the Harlem Life.)

Miss Elder—Mr. Hunker, arrains are dethink a woman ceases to be attractive?

Hunker—Oh, I don't know Blow old are Conclusive Proof.

(From the Fliegiends Matter.)
Merchant—And why wouldn't the existence hat tiger skin?
Office Boy—He said it wan't existence.
Merchant—And didn't you make a spear ple lible to him that it was genuine?
Office Boy—Why, of course. I even told him hat the tiger myself.

"Now, George, to what class of birds does agle belong?"
"Birds of prey."
"And the turkey, where does he belong?"
"On the table."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Great Britain eats her entire wheat erop in

No person in Norway may spend more than 6 cents at one visit to a drinking place. In the best of years Europe never produce nough wheat to supply her own needs.

During the last year Mi-souri sold \$5,000,000 worth of tmiles, chiefly for war purposes. Potators in Greenland are always very small, requently they grow no larger than marbles. The rice-rating Chinaman could consum resent world's crop of wheat and still g

It is estimated that about 4,000,000 turke; s

The "Lancet" says the climate of Egypt may, ithout exaggreration, be described as magnifi-

Military experts now fix the date of the occupa-tion of Pretoria somewhere about the middle February. Siberia, opened by the Russians, may yet

A new public school in St. Louis is to be ed in honor of the late Eugene Feld, who native of that city.

Five countries in Europe produce more wheat than they can use Russia, Hungary, Servia, Bal-garia, and Roumania. St. Paul's Cathedral is the most heavily in building in Great Britain. It is insured £95,000 in ten offices.

It has been computed that £70,000,000 per annum is paid to British shipowners for ocean carriage between ocean peris.

There are at present about 517,000,000 bread-caters in the world, nearly eight times the popu-lation of the United States.

The Sault de Sainte Marie Canal passes two and a half times as much tonnage in eight months as the Suez Canal passes in a full year. Since the beginning of the year 140 tests have een made of gas supplied to London. The result hows that 2015' per cent were below sixteen

During the year ended September 30 last there were only five deaths among the 1,217 inmates of the eight children's temperary homes in Connecticut.

Missouri has passed a law requiring every bar-ber who does business in the State to pay \$1 to a board of examiners for a certificate certifying to

In one of the great railroad stations in Buda-pest artists have been engaged to decorate the walls with views of the principal Hungarian bathing resorts. The British Government is discussing the feasi

bility of building national granaries and storing vast quantities of wheat against the emergencies of war or famine.

Foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the first nine months of 1800 showed an excess of merchandic extracts over imports amounting, gold value, to \$30,000,000. Canada's export of cheese to England has grown from \$500,000 in 1868 to \$17,500,000 in 1868, where-as the United States experted only \$3,257,000 worth in the same year.

The foreign sale of American flour is increasing enormously—from about 4,000,000 barrels in 1875, to ever 10,000,000 barrels in 1885, and 18,000,000 barrels in the present year.

A consignment of fifty-one Angora cats was re-cently received at John Wanamaker's Philadel-phia store. They came from Maine, and their prices ranged from \$10 to \$50.

In former years New York had the Bon's share of the wheat export business, but laterly Baston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Galves-ton have been large exporters. There is a new railroad car that by its own mo-tion compresses ammonia ges to liquid, which in going through the pipes expands and produces the necessary coloness in the air.

Two troopers of the Fourth Hussars and two men of the West Riding Regiment in India have purchased their discharges and Johned the Roman Catholic Brotherhood in Bungalore. A milk dealers' association in Springfield, Mass, us decided to use coupon milk tickets, believing that the continuous use of tickets may be a

that the continuous use of tickets means of spreading contagious discase. A black Honess has been added to the collection of animals in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris Lices of this color are found only in the interior of the Sahara, and are scarce even there.

The American consuls at all foreign ports have

the lawful right to examine intending emigrants for the United States for the purpose of ascer-taining that they are fit for admission to this ountry. The application of salt to readbeds will be tried this winter in New York. It is believed that salt

will prevent the top ail from freezing, thus the brighting the end which invariable comes from the thaw. The correspond of the "London Graphie" writes from Seves opel that much comment and

carprise have arisen in naval circles by the un-usual order for the Bussian Baltic squadron to make winter quarters at Libau. The Russian armored craiser Gromoboy, built at St. Petersburg, will earry no less than sixty-four guns of all descriptions, including four 8-inch, sixteen 6-inch, twenty 3-inch, twenty 3-pounders, and four machine guns, all being quick frees.

A writer in the "Nineteenth Century," i

There are in Michigan, fitty-five concerns gazed in the manufacture of vehicles, light and heavy, including cutters and sleds. The aggre-gate amount of capital employed is 83.62.200. The aggregate number of vehicles manufactured in 1808 was 371.760; the total value 89.398,447. With the Hindeos of today the ruby is estect

of as a talisman which is never shown willingly to friends, and is considered ominous of the worst possible fortune if it should happen to contain thack spots. The ancients accredited it with the power of restraining possion, and regard it as a safeguard against lightning.

One result of the war in the Transvari is that

all leaves of absence from the English army to go out of the country in India has been stopped, but privilege and general leave inside the country subject to short call, may be granted to all officers. This decision appears to the "Smia Ness" to point toward further Indian assistance in the Transvaaal. The enermons destruction of birds to supply The common destriction of order to super-trimining for women's hats was clearly shown at the fire recently in a factory at Wautagh, LF-1, when among the property distroyed were 10,000 stuffed seagulls, 20,000 sings of other birds, and 10,000 heads of birds representing varieties from the plumed birds of the South to the ordinary Long leland crow.

In China when an honor is conferred on a famity, it is the ancester and not the descendants who share the glory. If a Chinaman, for his merits, receives a title of nobility his son can never inherit it or have the right to use any but an inferior title. Thus the nobility in the family goes on diminishing from generation to generation till it family becomes extinct.

Mereural rectingt was curricularly exhibited the

Maternal instinct was curiously exhibited the ther day by a cat. Some of the officials of the Norfolk county asylum, England, caught a young rabbit, which they gave to the cat, thinking that sie would kill and cat it. To their astonishm at puss did nothing of the kind; she adopted it and reared it with her own offspring. Both the raitit and its foster mother seemed to be perfectly happy together.

Prof. Marks, who has just entered on his eightyninth year, is the doven of British Hebrew min-isters. For no less than fifty-eight years of his life he has been in the service of the West London Synagegue of Hritish Jews, and for a considerable period of that time has held the position of senior minister. The professor takes, notwith-standing his great age, an active part in the ad-ministration of the synagogue.

A telephone of novel character has just been inventer, M. Dessaud, has constructed an apparatus which receives and registers messages in ratus which receives and registers messages in the absence of the user. Political speeches, busi-ness communications and music ball songs can, therefore, be stored and imped at will. Experi-ments between Paris and Marsellles are said to augur wide success for the new telephone.

By gargling in the usual way only the upper interior surface of the uvula and soft palate and anterior aurhage of the uvula and soft palate and base of the tongue are reached, says the "Medical Record." The method of holding the nose and throwing the head well back when garging enables the fluid to reach every surface of the pharynx. The value of the two methods can readily be tested by painting the posterior wall of the pharynx with a strong solution of methylene blue. After gargling with water in the usual way, the latter will be perfectly clear and unstained; then let the pattent gargle again by the method suggested, and the ejected fluid will be found stained.

"The rural telephone service," says the "Elec-

"The rural telephone service," says the "Elec-trical World," "is said to be far advanced in Northeastern Ohio, and particularly in Geauga Northeastern Ohio, and particularly in Grauga-county, which is strictly an agricultural county. Not only is there an office in every township, but hundreds of farmers have telephones in their homes. One of the companies in the county-named is strictly a farmers, who own everything operated by eight farmers, who own everything from franchise to switchboard. The primary ob-ject in constructing the lines was not to build them for an investment, but as a help in the transaction of husiness, and to give the families some of the social privileges that are too offes lacking on the farm."